

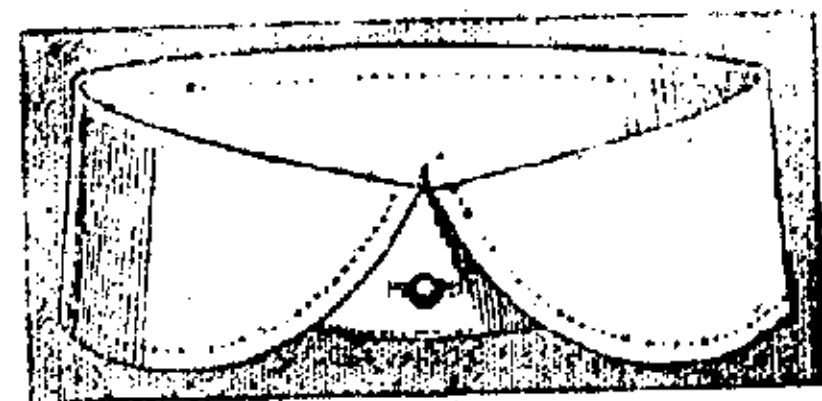
INTIMATIONS

MOUTRIE'S
PIANOSTO
HIRE

FROM

\$10

Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION
INCLUSIVE.

A HOT WEATHER COLLAR.

SUMMIT 63 is designed specially for hot weather wear. A shapely collar which sits well, it allows ample freedom for the neck, plenty of space for the knot, and permits the Tie to slide easily between the folds.

Depth of band in front 1 inch, depth at back 1½ inch.

Stocked in Quarter Sizes—four to every inch.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 22.

No. 10
SCOTCH

JAMES WATSON & CO., LTD., DUNDEE, SCOTLAND

WHY SHOULD ONE DRINK

No. 10 WHISKY?

BECAUSE ONE OUGHT.

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

SOLE AGENTS.

TELEPHONE No. 638.

UNDERWOOD No. 5 ... \$140

REMINGTON No. 10 ... \$120

ROYAL No. 5 ... \$120

Machines are in first class condition and ready for immediate delivery.

Apply:—

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

POWELL'S BUILDING.

PHONE: 1687.

FATHER & CHILD.

A PROBLEM OF THE FAR EAST.

Draw the warm curtains across the windows and shut out the snow clad land, escape the logs on the fire and see the sparks fly up the chimney, gather round the tea table where Granny sits at the head, and—listen to Helen—who reads out aloud the mail letter from Father and Mother in the East to their children at home.

It is four years since Father left England and Wes John has no recollection of the tall man who used to play with him, throwing him high into the air and catching him as he fell shouting with glee into those strong arms. It is three years since Mother went away without the baby whom she had hoped to take to Daddy in the East, but Wes John was too delicate, and advice being against travel and tropics he was left with his brother and sisters, and Mother came to Daddy with empty arms. John cannot remember Mother either, but Helen gives him two photographs to kiss every night before he goes to bed. Putting the faces under the glass with his rosy fingers he says "Good night, dear Mommy, dear Daddy," and runs cheerfully to bed, content in his tiny heart with Granny and his brother and sisters. Daddy and Mother mean nothing to him. It is so long since he sat in her lap, his two feet cuddled in her hand, his head against her shoulders, his eyes shutting drowsily to the tune of her lullaby. Nowadays Nurse tucks him into bed and puts the nightlight near by on the table and shuts the door firmly behind her. No one comes in by and bye to see if he is covered up and sleeping happily. Granny is too old to climb the flights of stairs, Helen too young to think it is necessary. John does not trouble. Hugging his lamb and a piece of string he goes to sleep perfectly content to live without a Mother.

The twins are nine years old. They have hazy recollections of a white house and a blue garbed woman who scolded and petted them and took them out in the early mornings and evenings. Helen is nearly twelve. She never forgets her parents. Born in the white house, she was their companion for nearly seven years. Even now when she is excited she drifts into a jumble of Malay and English, though school life has conquered the former language to a great extent. When she is scolded for this, shaking her head she replies, "When I am at home I talk like that and they understand." Home to Helen is not England, for she cannot be happy without her beloved "They." Someone talked of boarding school to turn her into a bright little English child, she seemed so precocious and solemn and grown up, but Mother cannot part Helen from the Twins and John. She is so sure that will forget her and Daddy, once Helen is away from them, and she is right.

It is a sultry afternoon. The chicks in the verandah are pulled up as high as possible to let every breath of air into the stuffy bungalow. A sudden sky drop over the dust-laden trees by the road, side and the rumble of thunder is heard distant. Near by the insistent throbbing of a motor announces some festival, a wedding perhaps, and to the woman on the verandah it seems to intensify the aching of her heart as she looks round at the dull emptiness of her house. Then he comes home, bringing the mail letters, and there is a long silence on the verandah while they read the precious news from home—the shaky handwriting of Granny, the laborious blotted scraps from the Twins, a page of scribbles and stars and wondrous whirling lines from John and the pages from Helen, mis-spelt, and badly written, but full of the little details that are so welcome to the exiles. "The twins simply can't write letters. I make them sit in the dining room one whole hour and they fidget and bite their pens and grumble awfully 'cos they don't know what to say. I think it's easy as anything to write to you 'cos there's such heaps to say, isn't there?" Helen did not mean to hurt Mother so much, but wants her to know how hard it is to keep fresh in the Twins' awful brains the memory of Mother and Father.

Two women sit on the deck of a home-going steamer and discuss the problem of the East. Said one: "Well, any kind, loving woman can be a Mother to your children, but no one can be a wife to your husband." She is going home with her husband after a tiring five years in the relentless East. Her face is sallow and her eyes are set about with little lines and wrinkles, while her hands, once so white and cool, seem to have withered and freckled and grown ugly. Said the other woman: "Men have so many interests outside their home life. They are busy all day long with their work, and when they leave the office it is to play golf or go to the Club. A wife is hardly a necessity when native servants run to the household and attend to the master's wants. Women out East have nothing to do all day long unless they play bridge, and I'm not a bridge fiend. I think children need their Mother when they are growing up and at an impressionable age. Who is there to understand them and care for them better than the woman who bore them?" She is leaving her husband behind and, in spite of her words, her heart aches and the rebellious tears will not be kept from her eyes as she remembers that cheery face on the Wharf watching her boat out of sight. She has only stayed out eighteen months and her cheeks are rosy still, her hands soft and white, yet, as she glances at the other woman, she feels she would give all her youth and prettiness if it meant that her husband would be hers on board with her, and yet, would she? Could she have borne five long years without one sight of her baby son and her little girl, without one hour of their warm little kisses, their love?

(Continued at foot of next column.)

KWANGTUNG SITUATION.

A \$500,000 GERMAN LOAN.

Mr. Chu Ching-lan, Civil Governor of Kwangtung, has refused to proceed to Kwangsi on the plea that Kwangtung has already declared its autonomy, hence the Central Government has no control over its affairs. He has, however, decided to leave that province on account of the prevalent disorder and anarchy.

With the object of retaining His Excellency, the Commanders and Generals of the Provisionary Forces have addressed the following petition to the Provincial Assembly:—

"We have noticed in the newspapers a Presidential Mandate transferring the Shenchiang to Kwangsi, but, as Kwangtung has declared its autonomy, we believe that the Tsuchun and Shenchiang should take no notice of such instructions. During his long stay in this province, Mr. Chu has won the confidence of the military men of the province, and we cannot help expressing our admiration of the patriotism which he showed at the time military men revolted in the North."

"Mr. Chu has been doing his best to save his country, and, indeed, we cannot afford to lose his valuable services. Should it be necessary in future for Mr. Chu to lead an expeditionary force to the North, we hope the Assembly will, according to the principle of autonomy, elect a competent successor. As to the transfer ordered in the said mandate, it is not worth our while to discuss it, because it has not the force of law. But should it be necessary for Mr. Chu to leave us in future, we will devise means to retain him for the sake of the general situation. Should we fail to do so, we would recommend Mr. Hu Han-ming to be his successor, as Mr. Hu can command the respect of men of all classes."

A GERMAN LOAN.

It is further learned (says the Peking Daily News of August 9th) that Mr. Tang has concluded a loan of \$500,000 with the German Bank at Shanghai for defraying the expenses of M.P.s. at Canton. Each one of them shall receive \$50 at Shanghai or \$100 at Hankow for travelling expenses down to Canton.

NEW JAPANESE STEEL CO.

The Oriental Steel Manufacturing Company, to operate one of the largest steel mills in Japan, will effect its formal organization during this month. The company has been projected by Baron Shibusawa, Okura and Nakajima, Murechi, and other prominent business men, to make the most of the rights obtained by the China-Japanese Industrial Development Company to work the Tsuchun Iron Mine in Anhui. The promoters have delayed the organization of the company to make sure of the official bounties it is entitled to under the Steel Industry Encouragement Law just promulgated.

The rough plan of the company's operations consists in establishing an iron works for the production of pig iron at the rate of 170,000 tons a year, steel works with the capacity of turning over 100,000 tons of steel ingots a year, a casting and forging works which may turn over 75,000 tons of various shapes a year, and other workshops which will turn out miscellaneous side products. As the iron works two furnaces with a capacity of 250 tons a day will be installed along with two coke furnaces. Blasts will be sent with steam. The company proposes to invest 8,000,000 yen in this part of its plant. In the steel works three furnaces will be installed with various auxiliary equipment, the capital invested in them being 4,500,000 yen. The other works also will be equipped with powerful and up-to-date machines and furnaces, costing 15,000,000 yen.

Investigations have been made by the company's experts for some time past as regards the possible locations for its works, and Iwari, Saga prefecture, has been finally adopted as the site.—*Willard's Review.*

ROYAL TOKEN OF APPRECIATION
OF A JOURNALIST.

Mr. P. A. Huffman, managing proprietor of the Bangkok Daily Mail, who for several months before Siam's declaration of war strongly advocated this course in his paper, has been the recipient of an interesting token of goodwill from the King of Siam. On the day of the declaration he received a signed portrait of His Majesty bearing the following inscription in the King's own hand:—"To P. A. Huffman, in appreciation of services rendered at a critical time. Rama VI." Mr. Huffman is an American. His support of the Allied cause is not a thing of recent days, however, but dates from the first outbreak of war.

The woman who has her husband looks out to sea with him by her side. "Isn't it good to be going home again? All the children are coming to meet us, Helen and John and the Twins. How full of excitement their last letters were when they knew we should so soon be on our way to them," she said rapturously. And he in his heart blessed the woman who had always been there to make his home a home. How hard it has been for her to let each year slip by, missing the enjoyable childhood of those four little ones in England? Will she be disheartened when they find their children—five years make a big difference and the babies will be little men and women, changed perhaps and surely shy of the two strangers who will intrude into their lives. He looks at the younger woman who is returning without her man—her mouth drooping so wistfully, her eyes so pathetic as she looks out to sea. Sad now, but by and by are golden hours in store for her in the bringing up of that little son and daughter.

It is a problem that can never be satisfactorily proved.

Singapore Free Press.

CHINA'S MINING REGU-

TIONS.

PETITION OF PERAK MERCHANTS.

Mr. Kuo Yin-chang and other representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of Perak have submitted a long petition to the Chinese Government pointing out the impracticability of the Mining Regulations which are now in force. They give a long list of the defects in these regulations, and suggest that they must be thoroughly revised before the development of mining enterprise in China is possible.

In reply to the petition, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has issued a rescript to the effect that "This Ministry has received this petition through the President and the Cabinet, and has noted its contents. It shows that the said representative Kuo Yin-chang has much experience in mining affairs. This Ministry is engaged in the revision of the Mining Regulations, and will consider the points raised by the said representative, etc."

FAILS TO ENCOURAGE MINING DEVELOPMENT. The following is a gist of the petition: "Most of the wealth of the nation is hidden in its mines, and as China possesses unlimited mineral wealth, it is imperative that means be devised to develop it. We are, however, disappointed at learning that our Government has no intention of encouraging mining enterprises. All it cares for is to contract foreign loans and raise domestic loans in order to meet administrative expenses. It has never thought of the time of their redemption."

"Such a state of things cannot last long, for as soon as the European War is over the European nations will have to attend to their own reorganization affairs, and may demand from us repayment. Should we then fail to meet their demands, they will bring their military power to bear upon us. Therefore, it is imperative to set our house in order and to utilize our own natural resources. It is the development of commercial and mining enterprises which have made Britain great; why should not China follow her steps?"

REGULATIONS DEFECTIVE.

"We have made a careful study of the Mining Regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, and have found that they are full of defects, making a revision impossible. We have marked them out in a separate document showing their unworkableness. We hope that by the assistance of experts who have practical knowledge and experience in mining affairs, the Government will replace the above mentioned regulations with a set of practical ones. The Government should take the responsibility to protect the enterprises, which shall be undertaken solely by the people themselves, while the Government should be satisfied with the collection of the taxes on mines. This it will be beneficial for both parties."

"The first object of these regulations should be the encouragement given to the people to invest their money. All restrictions must be removed, making the enterprises as easy as possible. Whenever one feels inclined to invest his capital in mining enterprises, he may do it without undergoing too much trouble and delay. With the present Regulations in force, no one is willing to invest money in so precarious an undertaking, with officials at his back to control him."

BRITISH ENCOURAGEMENT IN PERAK.

"The mining regulations in Perak are most liberal and simple, and one can apply for large tracts of land, provided that he is able to pay an annual tax of \$1 and to engage one labourer for each acre. With an area of 7,375 square miles and a population of 499,000, this Federal Malay State has collected an annual revenue of \$25,339,000, of which \$7,000,000 have formed mining taxes. "Many of our mines have been worked and owned by foreigners, and, as we are unable to prevent their working, we must offer facilities to our own mining merchants. Our regulations are much severer than those fixed by the British Government for the Chinese residents in Perak. If the Government should adopt the regulations of Perak, many Chinese capitalists will be willing to return to their mother country to assist in the development of mines. It is wrong Advisers for mining affairs, while there are a host of mining experts among overseas Chinese who have been educated in foreign universities and possess practical knowledge. It is true that some of the Foreign Advisers have rendered good services, but the majority of them are anxious to advance the interests of their own mother country."

BIG GOLD OUT OF GROUND.

"China has hitherto suffered serious losses by not adopting the gold standard. It is absolutely necessary that experts investigation of the gold mines all over the provinces, and to encourage capitalists to start operations. Besides levying a tax on the output, the merchants operating these mines should sell the gold to the Government at a fixed price. Thus, in a short time we will have gold sufficient to coin our own money."

"At the end of the Tsing Dynasty, a set of regulations was drafted making most of the mines of the country official property, and imposing serious restrictions on private enterprise. When the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce promulgated the new regulations it copied most of the provisions laid down in Manchu times."

"It is due to the enforcement of these regulations that bribery has become necessary, because unless one pays a large amount to the officials in charge of mining affairs he cannot obtain any concession. These regulations are against the interests both of the nation and the people, and are only profitable to corrupt officials, who may make a fortune out of them. Besides the revision, the Government ought to help the merchants financially whenever necessary."

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C. H.K.V.E. Pouches will be worn by all ranks on the parades for Tuesday, 21st, and Friday, 24th instant. (Sd.) C. CHAMPKIN, Capt. Adjutant H.K.V.E. Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Telegraphic advice has been received that the s.s. China arrived at Yokohama on Sunday morning.

THE NEW YOKOHAMA PIER.

The new Yokohama Pier will, according to Mr. Suzuki, Superintendent of the Yokohama Customs, be opened to business either at the end of this month or early in September. The Pier measures 273 ken (one ken is equal to six feet) in length and has a width of 23 ken. It has been built at a cost of Y. 1,100,000.

BIG SHIPPING DEAL.

Mr. Ginjiro Katsuda, of Kobe, recently paid 4,800,000 yen, i.e., 20 per cent., for the purchase of seven ships representing 50,000 tons deadweight. These ships are being built by the Osaka Iron Works for the Nippon Kisen Kaisha, under the auspices of Mr. Fusanosuke Kihara, and comprise two 5,000 ton vessels and five 10,000 ton vessels. They are expected to be completed between June and November, 1918. They were bought at about 700 yen per ton d.w., and require 42 million yen to complete the deal. One report says Mr. Katsuda acted merely as a broker in this deal for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

JAPANESE FREIGHT RATES GOING DOWN.

Freight rates in Japan have taken a step toward the normal. Rates in Yokohama have dropped to \$35 per ton nominally in some cases. Only a few weeks ago shipping companies were asking \$55 per ton, and instances were found where a shipper paid \$65 per ton. This decrease in freight rates on trans-Pacific lines is due to the concentration of tonnage on the line and the release of steamers chartered by foreigners.

Shippers are holding bulky cargo of low value, and shipping their high price cargo. Within the last three weeks a number of vessels have taken full cargoes at Kobe and sailed direct for the States. This has cleaned up a portion of the cargo in godowns in that port. It is believed by shipping men that the freight rate will decrease still further within a short time.—*Ex.*

RACING UP FUJI.

RECORD AGAIN BEATEN.

Under the auspices of the Tokyo Jippi, an interesting race was held last month to the top of Fuji. The race consisted in climbing the mountain from Taroko, above Gotemba, to the summit, a distance of 13 miles, the winner to receive a prize of Y.200, the second Y.70 and the third Y.30. If, however, the winner broke the record established on the occasion of the last race, in 1913, which was also held under the auspices of the same journal, he was to receive an extra Y.100.

After a careful physical examination, twenty candidates were selected out of over 700 applicants. Another group of runners was selected from among the champion athletes of established reputation in schools in Tokyo and in other cities.

The race was a great success in that the record established in 1913 was broken by runners in both the first and second groups. The best times were as follows:—

FIRST GROUP.			
1. Ishikawa Kiyoshi	2h. 37m.	57s.	
2. Date Jintaro	2h. 40m.	22s.	
3. Watanabe Keisui	2h. 42m.	19s.	
SECOND GROUP.			
1. Akiba Sukeyuki	2h. 31m.	33s.	
2. Ikuta Kiyoji	2h. 31m.	41s.	
3. Kato Tomonosuke	2h. 32m.	44s.	

The record made in 1913 was 2 hours 38 minutes.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

COMPANY PARADES.

The following parades will take place at Central. Uniform will not be worn. Fall in at 5.45 p.m.:

Tuesday, August 21st.—No. 2 Platoon and Ambulance Platoon. Also No. 2 Section at Water Police Station. Wednesday, August 22nd.—No. 1 Section. Thursday, August 23rd.—No. 2 Company. No exemption from these parades is to be granted except by the undersigned.

3RD ANNIVERSARY MACAO VOLUNTEER CORPS. Permission has been granted for members of the Police Reserve to proceed to Macao on Saturday, 25th August, in response to the invitation received from the Officer Commanding Macao Volunteer Corps.

Uniform White, no Arms to be carried. The list of names of those proceeding to Macao is posted in the Hall of the Headquarters Club.

The Band will accompany the Detachment proceeding to Macao on the 25th instant.

As previously ordered, the Band will play at North Point on Saturday, 1st September prox., at 9 p.m.

DRUMMERS AND BUGLERS. The Drummers and Buglers will accompany the Detachment proceeding to Macao on the 25th instant.

Practices at 6.30 p.m.—Wednesday, Aug. 22nd, Monday, August 27th; and Wednesday, August 29th.

The Drummers and Buglers will play at North Point on Saturday, 1st September prox., at 9 p.m.

NO. 2 COMPANY.

During the absence of Inspector A. E. S. Alves on leave, the command of No. 2 Company will be taken over by Inspector Silva Netto as from 20th August.

INSPECTION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30th. The attention of all Chief and Staff Inspectors is called to a Notice posted at Headquarters Club.

STRENGTH. Joined.—No. 2 Section, P.C. 676 J. C. H. L. Smith. (Sgd.) T. F. Fagan, Capt. A.S.P. (Reserve). Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I shall be obliged, if you will allow me a little of your space to comment upon some aspects of the Military Service Bill which do not seem to have attracted attention.

The Attorney-General, in moving the second reading of the Bill, stated that its object was to make all male British subjects, between the ages of 18 and 55, etc., liable to military service when called for such service. This, of course, is quite proper, but I doubt whether many people realise that the class referred to will be called up at once, and will then not only be liable to military service but will be actually under military discipline in peace or war for the rest of their lives, or until they reach the age of 55. If there was any doubt about this it is removed by the amendment to the Bill itself, which automatically calls up the Volunteers and Reserves.

All male British subjects, between the prescribed ages, now in the Colony, will on the passing of the Bill, with very few exceptions, become subject to the Army Act practically for life.

Mr. Kemp says the Army Act applies to Colonial forces "only in so far as the Army Act may be modified by local legislation." This is an understatement. The Act applies absolutely, but contains a proviso that nothing in the Act shall affect the application to Colonial forces of any Act passed by the legislature of a Colony. The functions of the Colonial legislature, therefore, are not confined to modifying the Act; they may add to its burden.

The Bill provides that the Army Act shall apply, subject to any regulations made by the Governor-in-Council under this Ordinance, and certain regulations have been framed. These regulations, as Mr. Kemp said, do not differ very much from the existing arrangements in force in the Volunteers and Volunteer Reserves. But the Governor-in-Council may suspend the regulations when he pleases (S. 6 ss. 2), and, moreover, may (S. 8) make any regulations whatsoever which may be desirable for the "constitution, management, training, service and discipline of the Corps." Disobedience to regulations will presumably be punishable by imprisonment.

Therefore every male British subject in this Colony between the prescribed ages (which means practically all) will during the rest of their lives in the Colony be entirely in the hands of the Governor-in-Council. In the case of a weak Governor, they will be practically under the thumb of the military authorities.

Mr. Kemp stated that this Bill would achieve two things—it would facilitate the application of compulsion to those few persons who have not volunteered, and it would facilitate the fusion of the Volunteers and Reserves. But, with great respect to Mr. Kemp, it will achieve a greater thing than either of these. It will deprive the British subjects of this Colony of their civil status.

I will refer to the Army Act shortly. It is a complicated enactment of 90 sections intended to regulate the regular forces of the Crown at all times, and the auxiliary forces on certain occasions. In practice it applies to forces actually on service all their time, and assembled in barracks, billets, or camp. It is extremely difficult to appreciate what its application will be to a force like the Hongkong Defence Force, the members of which live in their own homes, and have their own livings to earn, when not engaged on military duty. It seems to me to be a very serious matter indeed that the male British population of this Colony should, without their own consent and with the slightest of warnings, be subjected to a disciplinary Act (of whose scope they cannot but be ignorant) for practically the rest of their lives.

Many of your readers will, no doubt, consult the Act for themselves, and will probably agree with me that it is indirect legislation of the worst kind.

It may be of interest to point out that, among other trifles, any member of the Corps will be liable until he is 55 to be court-martialled both for military and for certain civil offences; that in certain cases he may be tried for the same offences first by court martial and then by a civil court; that if charged with an offence, and taken into military custody, he may be detained for 8 days without

a trial; that he may be punished by imprisonment for being absent without leave; and may also be imprisoned for neglecting to obey any "general garrison or other orders." "Neglecting to obey," you observe, not "Wilfully disobeying." We shall all have to read our morning papers carefully for the next 20 years or so.

It has been suggested to me that, of course, these powers will never be used. But in that case, why pass the Bill? I am unconvinced by the argument that enormous powers may be given to officials because they will never be used.

A word should be said about the proposed regulations. One gets the impression that these come down the Bill, and make everything comfortable. But, in fact, they do not modify the Bill or the Army Act at all. There are to be 30 drills a year—but not only 50. There are to be 8 compulsory days in Camp—but not only 8. By a stroke of the pen, the drills may become 200 and the days in camp 31. Even if this were not the case, the regulations now provide for 50 drills a year *plus* Camp, and, apparently, *plus* rifle practice. Is it really necessary that hard-worked men in responsible positions should be required, after peace is declared, to continue forming fours every week for the rest of their lives and going annually through the minute detail of the musketry course?—not to speak of the 8 days in camp in cold weather, which can scarcely be good for middle-aged men provided with nothing warmer than khaki drill uniforms. In time of War these are pinpricks which must be borne, but we are not being asked to bear them only in time of War; we are asked to bear them indefinitely in times of peace, with the possibility of increase.

If this legislation is really necessary at the present time, then pass this Bill with a proviso that it shall lapse six months after the conclusion of the War.

War legislation should not be carried over to times of peace.

His Excellency stated at the Council meeting that the Empire would not take such a retrograde step as not to have National Service after the war. I would put it differently. The Empire may, probably will be, obliged to take the retrograde step of having National Military Service after the War, but that is no reason why we in this Colony should take a further step backward and adopt a system more reactionary than the very militarism against which the world is now struggling.

It was argued by the Government against Mr. Holyoak's resolution on the exclusion of Germans that this was not the time for it; that it was a question which must be determined by the Imperial authorities after the conclusion of peace. That was a very reasonable argument, and it is equally reasonable to-day, and applies with great force to the question of defence after the War.

What reason is there even for discussing this difficult question now, and a *fortiori* what reason is there for actually introducing legislation infinitely more drastic than anything that is likely to be tolerated in any free quarter of the Empire?

We have had a terrible coil in this Colony about the return of the Germans, and a great signing of petitions for representative Government. But when a measure which derogates directly from the liberty of the subject is brought before the legislature, our unofficial members "roar you as gently as any sucking doves," and the public is apathetic. Many people to whom I have spoken say: "It doesn't really matter much; it won't be enforced."

Perhaps some of your readers may think differently.—I am, etc.,

EDGAR DAVIDSON.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have read your editorial of this morning, which is in point but, I think, hardly goes far enough. This is my reason for hoping that this letter may still be of interest.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême-Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated August 14th state:—

Our market is firmer on account of a decrease in the arrival of paddy.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January up to the 7th August is 742,345 tons against 823,148 tons in 1916.

We quote to-day white rice No. 2 sifted Japan quality, Hongkong dollars: 3.69 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for August to September shipment.

THE BIG OPIUM CASE.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL EXPLAINS GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

The big opium case in which two prominent Chinese merchants, Lo Hsien and Ma Chi Lung, are sued by the Official Receiver for the return of 100 cases of opium or their equivalent in value, took another somewhat sensational turn yesterday, when the Attorney-General explained the Government's position in the case.

The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge sat on the bench while the statement was being made, and just previous to the Attorney-General's remarks the Chief Justice said that on the last occasion Council appeared in Chambers in that matter, he (the Chief Justice) was told at that time that the learned Attorney-General desired to make some statement to the Court with regard to the case. Therefore, he was sitting with his learned brother that morning prepared to listen to any statement which the Attorney-General desired to make.

The Attorney-General then said:—I am instructed by the Government, to make clear to the Court the position of the Government in this matter. The Government have only one object in view, namely, to see that justice is done in this case, on whichever side justice may lie. The case first came directly to the notice of the Government in the form of a representation to the effect that the Official Receiver, owing to lack of funds, was unable to continue the proceedings. It was pointed out that, in consequence of the extraordinary length of the proceedings, the shareholder who was providing the funds for the Official Receiver had, in supporting the winding up proceedings and the present action, already spent a considerable fortune and the whole of his resources at present available. It was also pointed out that the action was probably about to be dismissed, part heard, and that the shareholder in question would perhaps be ordered to pay the defendants' heavy costs, solely because he could find no more money for the prosecution of the action; whereas from the facts disclosed in the course of the proceedings it appeared to be manifestly in the interests of public justice that the case should be carried to a conclusion one way or the other.

When the facts disclosed in the winding up proceedings, and the charges which have been made in the present case, were thus brought to the knowledge of the Government, they were of opinion that the charges made, whether true or false, were such as to demand investigation by the Criminal Courts at the earliest opportunity. They accordingly decided to institute criminal proceedings against two of the defendants in this action, and such proceedings have been commenced.

The intention of the Government was to proceed with these charges forthwith, but having regard to the view expressed by your Lordships against the continuance of the criminal proceedings during the pendency of the civil action, the Government have decided not to proceed at present with the criminal proceedings, which will thus remain in suspense. It must, however, be understood that the criminal proceedings are not abandoned. As regards the civil proceedings, it appears to the Government, upon the material before it, that it is not in the interests of public justice that the case should be dismissed without a decision, because the plaintiff cannot find the necessary funds to continue it. The Government proposes, therefore, to charge upon public funds the responsibility for the future costs of the Official Receiver, and for such costs as the Court may award against him if the defendants prove successful. It should be understood that the position of the Government will be that of a guarantor of the persons who originally guaranteed the Official Receiver. Those persons will still remain primarily liable to the Official Receiver for all the costs which he may have to bear or pay, and will be liable to reimburse the Government for any costs the Government may have to bear or pay on behalf of the Official Receiver.

The Government has instructed me to state their position in the matter thus fully to your Lordships, in order that it may be clearly and publicly understood that its intervention, with the use of public money, in the civil proceedings, is not due to any pre-judgment or formed opinion as to the merits of the plaintiff's case, nor to any desire to protect or indemnify the Official Receiver, but that it is taking its present action solely because of, and in defence of, your Lordships' expressed view that the criminal proceedings should remain in abeyance until the civil action is concluded. The shareholder that I have referred to is wholly unable at present to provide any further funds for the prosecution of the action, and the course which has been taken by the Government is, therefore, the only practicable method of at once giving effect to your Lordships' view, and accomplishing the object of the Government of seeing justice done.

Mr. Alderson, on behalf of the defendants, said he would like to say that the defendants welcomed the fact that the Government had undertaken to finance one of the partners so as to see that the issues in that case were tried to a finish, because the plaintiff had chosen to launch civil proceedings against the defendants involving serious charges which the defendants felt that they could wholly refute.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE SOUTHERN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The members of Parliament in Canton held a meeting on Saturday to discuss the questions of establishing a Provisional Government and the formation of a Provisional Government. After some discussion the meeting was adjourned until the 25th inst., but it is understood that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in conjunction with the members of Parliament, has decided upon a Provisional Government for the South and that it will be formed by September 1st.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has cabled to the Chinese communities abroad asking for subscriptions towards expenses. He has asked for \$2,000,000 from the Straits Settlements, \$2,500,000 from America and \$2,000,000 from other sources.

Dr. Sun has also telegraphed to the ex-Premier Wu Ting-fang asking him to come to Canton to help him; but Wu has replied that he is too old and sick and that he will send his son, Wu Chai-shui, as his representative to assist the Kuomintang.

General Lung Chai-kwong has received a letter from his elder brother, stating that fighting between the Kuomintang and Chai Pu-tong, will not cease. He advised General Lung not to interfere with either of the two Tong.

THE SOUTH AND THE WAR WITH GERMANY.

Owing to the independence of the South there has been considerable speculation as to whether the local Authorities should pay heed to the President's proclamation declaring war on Germany and Austria-Hungary. We understand from enquiries made, however, that the Authorities have notified the various Consuls in Canton and will advise the public that they will carry out the terms of the proclamation.

THE INDIAN MURDER CHARGE CONVENIENCE OF COUNSEL.

When the Hongkong Criminal Sessions opened yesterday, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, who has been briefed to defend the three Indian Naval Yard policemen who are charged with the murder of an Indian Serjeant-Major of Naval Yard Police, made an application in connection with the case. Counsel asked the Chief Justice if he would give permission for the case to be taken at the next Criminal Sessions. The people most concerned in that application, and the result of the success of that application, would be the men themselves, who would have to remain in Victoria Gaol for that period. Counsel understood, however, that the accused men were quite willing to consent to remain there if his Lordship granted the application.

The Chief Justice enquired on what grounds the application was made. Mr. Jenkin—On the ground, my lord, that they desire my services, which I cannot give them at these Sessions. The Chief Justice—I am always very anxious, when I possibly can, to facilitate the duties of Counsel, but I must say that I have never heard of an application being made before on the ground you state. Unless the Crown support the application, merely on the ground of inconvenience to Counsel, I do not think I should be justified in creating such a precedent.

Mr. Jenkin said he would like to consult with the Attorney-General on the point. Subsequently Mr. Jenkin said that the Attorney-General could not see his way clear to agree to the case going over until the next sessions, but would agree to a day being fixed.

Eventually his Lordship fixed the case for next Thursday week and the following Friday.

While these proceedings remained undecided the defendants suffered a continuing serious damage to their credit, and it was therefore right that they should have the issues tried to a finish and get a judgment from a competent Court clearing them entirely, so that it would not be in the mouth of anyone to say, "Oh, we might have proved these charges if we had had the money," or "We would have proved these charges if we had had the money." Now the Government was financing the plaintiff, and the defendants were financing themselves, but the defendants did not mind that. They wished to meet those charges, and their one regret was that the Crown, as they considered, was ill-advised in trying to get that dispute decided in another way, although that other way was not now being proceeded with. Of course, the fact that the criminal proceedings were started, to prevent the civil proceedings becoming operative, had inflicted an enormous hardship on the defendants in that case. The defendants were men of business and, like all men of business, their credit was a tremendous asset, and to have criminal proceedings hanging over them for perhaps a year, which may never come off, and which they considered were monstrous and oppressive, inflicted a great hardship on them. However, they were anxious to meet those charges, and anxious that that case should go on and be concluded at the earliest possible moment, and they hoped to fully clear themselves to the world, and then be in possession of such rights against those who had launched that prosecution as the law would give them. It was fully understood, of course, that although an officer of that Court was nominally plaintiff, that the charges were made by his witnesses, and they were defended by the defendants themselves.

The case was then proceeded with.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
(ESTABLISHED 1850). (TELEPHONE 1741).

SHIPCHANDLERY DEPT.

ARCHIBALD EADIE & CO., LTD., GLASGOW.

EADIE'S ANTICORROSION PAINT

IN

TROPICAL WHITE.

FRENCH GREY.

VENETIAN RED.

LARGE STOCKS OF PAINTS AND OILS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

15

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Leong.

PINTS—\$28.50 per case

Ty Sing.

Sang Tai.

of 8 dozen.

Kwan Tye.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

SINCERE Co., LTD.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Admitted to be the Best Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

[487-9]

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

WICHERT & GARDINER,

MANUFACTURERS

SMART SHOES

FOR

LADIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN
JAVA-PACIFIC LUN.

THE Steamship

"TJIKEMBANG"
having arrived from Java and Macassar, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Noon the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 30th inst. or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1917. [984]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"J. JACOB"
having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by 25th inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 24th inst. at 10 A.M.
Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1917. [982]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"
having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by 20th Aug. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 24th August, at 10 A.M.
Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1917. [983]

WANTED.

A complete set of the ENCYCLOPAEDIA
BRITANNICA.
Reply stating price, title edition and condition.
Box 20,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[961]

WANTED.

LOCAL Shipping Firm requires an
ENERGETIC YOUNG EUROPEAN
with previous experience. Knowledge of
Typing and shorthand preferred.
Apply to—
Box 15,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[943]

WANTED.

ONE of the Largest British
Fire Insurance Companies
invites applications for AGENCIES
in Hongkong, Shanghai and Treaty
Ports.
Apply—
Box 8,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[949]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, BRITISH, as WORKS
FOREMAN. Applications with
Copy References in own writing, stating
age, experience and salary required. No
other applications considered.
W. R. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
[921]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE
DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for Account
1917 will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th
August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to
apply for Dividend Warrants at the
Company's Office, St. George's Building,
Hongkong.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th
August, 1917, to FRIDAY, the 24th August,
1917, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1917. [935]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
Certificate No. 3463 dated Hongkong
16th February, 1900, for 50 Shares numbered
54219 to 54249, 12083 to 12097, 52840 to 52849,
4186 to 4190 and 55811 to 55816 and Provisional
Certificate No. 43371 dated Hongkong, 6th
July, 1907, for 25 Shares numbered 88206 to
88230, all Registered in the name of Sir JAMES
MAYNE, Bart., have been LOST or STOLEN,
and should this Certificate and this Provisional
Certificate not be produced to the Bank before
the 2nd September, 1917, new Certificates for
the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid
Certificate No. 3463 and Provisional Certificate
No. 43371 will thereafter be treated by this
Corporation as Null and Void.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABBE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1917. [901]

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any
OUTSTANDING NOTES will be
paid on presentation to the undersigned on
or before SATURDAY, 29th September,
1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it
necessary to claim repayment IN STERLING
from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to
whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge
for payment of claims out of monies deposited
in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION
ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.
A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [956]



NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should
apply in person at the Central Police
Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves under
the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS
ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particu-
lars required may be obtained at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine
not exceeding \$50.
[98]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable
SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street,
opposite the Grand Hotel, recently recon-
structed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.
[900]

TO LET.

"HOMESTEAD," No. 43, PRAX
Unfurnished, immediate possession,
for 3 months.
FLATS, "Wild Doll Buildings," Wanchai.
HOUSES and FLATS, Gap Road.
Apply to—
SANG KEE,
Care of COMPTON DEPT.,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.
[894]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 3, Connaught Road Cen-
tral.
OFFICE in King's Building.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton
Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamoan, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[89]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
No. 8, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5
ROOMS, with Tennis Court. From 1st Oct. on-
ward.
FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[941]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with
about 10 Rooms in a central location.
Please apply to—
[Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
767]

AUCTION

For Sale
by
Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the
Straits Settlements Alien Enemies (Winding-
up) Ordinance, 1914, as amended from time
to time by Ordinances, 1 of 1915, XIX of 1915,
XVI of 1916 and VI of 1917 and as adopted
in this State:

All that land known as THE
BATU LIMA ESTATE consisting
of about 1,016 acres, 1 road, 38
perches held under East Coast
Country Grant No. 49 for 999
years from 1883, RENT FREE.
About 275 acres of the land is
planted with rubber (150 acres
in bearing) and 50 acres with
coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within
5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good
condition are on the Estate:

- 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2
bedrooms, dining room and veran-
dah. Corrugated iron roof, plank
walls, tiled floor.
- 1 Store (43' x 22'). Corrugated iron
roof, plank walls.
- 1 Smoke-house (24' x 20'). Corrugated
iron walls and roof, earth floor.
- 1 Factory (32' x 16'). Corrugated
iron roof, plank walls, cement floor.
Contains 2 hand machines, 28 latex
pails and over 3,000 cups.
- 15 Coolie houses (each 18' x 14').
Plank walls, thatch roof.

The above property will be
sold by Public Auction in the
Court House at Sandakan at
12 o'clock Noon, on SATUR-
DAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE
HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS)
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based
on a report on the Estate by the Honourable
Mr. F. E. Leese, Manager of Sapong Estate).

The sale is subject to the follow-
ing conditions:—

- \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid
on purchase and the balance by monthly
instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest
at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged
on instalments overdue and default for 30
days will invalidate the sale and render the
deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.
- Upon payment of the deposit an agree-
ment will be executed by the liquidator
undertaking to complete the transfer of the
estate, free of all incumbrances, on payment
of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special
conditions:—

- The purchaser must be a British subject
and not under any foreign influence; he will
be required to satisfy the Governor that no
person of enemy or foreign origin is directly
or indirectly interested with him in the pur-
chase, and he must make such statutory
declaration in that behalf as may be required
by the Governor.
- For the purposes of this sale any person
entitled under the Land Laws of North
Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed
to be a British subject.
- In the case of a Company formed for
the purpose of acquiring the business its
Memorandum of Association must contain
special provisions, to be approved by the
Governor, to exclude the possibility of the
Company falling under foreign control.
Generally speaking it will be necessary to
prevent more than one-fourth of the shares
of Association if legislation should be
introduced enabling the Memorandum of
Association to be altered by the insertion of
such provisions.
- In the case of a Company already in
existence, if the Articles of Association do
not already so provide, they must be altered
in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so
as to exclude the possibility of the Company
falling under foreign control, and the Direc-
tors must furnish an undertaking to use their
best endeavours to have the provisions
referred to above inserted in the Memorandum
of Association if legislation should be
introduced enabling the Memorandum of
Association to be altered by the insertion of
such provisions.
- Should the Governor for any reason not
approve of the purchaser, the contract may
be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit
will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be
obtained on application to the
undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,
Liquidator

RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO,
29th June, 1917. [813]

FOR SALE.

PACKETS OF PORTUGUESE POSTAGE
STAMPS (no duplicates) containing
40 Stamps for \$1.00 80 Stamps for \$2.75
50 " " 1.25 90 " " 3.25
60 " " 1.75 100 " " 4.00
70 " " 2.25
792

GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

ON SALE

ROUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS, July to December
1916.
With Index Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS
[900]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH
OF THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG. [12]

DEATHS.

NIELSEN.—At Shanghai, on August 13th,
FREDERICK ANDERAS ALEXANDER NIEL-
SEN, late Captain of the s.s. "Wah-tai",
36 years.

ROBERTS.—At Taingtao, on August 7th,
DAPHNE ANNE, aged three years and
seven weeks, elder daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. R. J. ROBERTS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 21st AUGUST, 1917.

PROGRESS ON THE WESTERN
FRONT.

ALTHOUGH the forward strides which the
Allied armies are making on the Western
Front are not long ones—it is, indeed,
only upon a map drawn to a fairly
generous scale that they are clearly
perceptible—this does not mean that the
successes gained are unimportant, or
that they may not have a far-reaching
effect upon the campaign. As has so
often been pointed out, the fluctuating
fortune of the battle in Belgium and
Northern France cannot, at this stage, be
measured by the amount of ground gained
or lost. REUTER'S Correspondent empha-
sises this point once more when he says,
with reference to the German losses,
that "there are fewer Germans in
Belgium than previously" and "it
really does not matter whether we succeed
in destroying the military power of
Germany where we now stand or miles
further forward." The British have
made five distinct attacks in force since
January of this year, and on each
occasion they have wrested some dominat-
ing ridge, some point of strategic or
tactical advantage, from the enemy. Now
the operations are gradually developing,
and, in the opinion of the military critic
of *The Times*, we have reached the prin-
cipal stage of the summer campaign in
the West. "The enemy," he says, "is
being subjected to a pressure exceeding
anything ever known. Our advances are

methodical and carefully defined before-
hand." Then follows the warning which
cannot be repeated too often: "There is
no expectation of obtaining overwhelm-
ing results suddenly." It is a bitter
struggle over ground honeycombed with
defensive works. Every hedge is thickly
wired, and the cellar of every farm-
house is converted into a fort. These
positions, moreover, are being defended
with what appears to be the courage of
despair, for while we hear in some cases
of Germans refusing to go "over the
top," it must be admitted that the
majority of our enemies are still ready
to face death bravely. Whole divisions
have been used up in vain attempts to
retake lost ground, and their attacks are
likened to out-going waves, each one
collapsing behind its predecessor. The
Canadians beat off no fewer than ten
counter-attacks in one day, and it is hard
to withhold a tribute from the Prussian
Guards whom duty called upon to march
over open ground in the face of our
rusted artillery and machine-guns.
"They came on," we are told, "in bat-
talions, marching in fours," but "they
never seemed to get any nearer to our
line. These Prussians certainly marched
to their death like soldiers, and when
they at last halted and retired there was
so little left of the Division that it may
truly be said they were virtually anni-
hilated." No wonder correspondents
declare that the "blood bath" is worse
than at the battle of the Somme, and it
is not to be anticipated that our progress
can be anything but slow in the face
of great natural obstacles, held with such
desperate tenacity. Our hope lies in the
fact that the advance is being steadily
maintained, that we have more men and
more munitions, that our aeroplanes are
successfully directing the overwhelming
fire of our guns and forcing the enemy
observers away from our lines, and that,
one after another, points of vantage are
being gained by the irresistible dash of
our troops.

Fully to appreciate the importance of
the fighting in progress it must be remem-
bered that the offensive movement is not
directed against one small portion of the
line only. The French on our left are
attacking astride of the Zugspitze-
Dixmude road. In conjunction with
them we are advancing on a line stretch-
ing from Bixchoote to Wytschate, con-
centrating our attacks chiefly to the
north of the Ypres-Menin road, where we
have carried Langemarck and Polygon
of Zanneke. To the south also, we
are advancing around Lens, where the
Canadians have particularly distinguish-
ed themselves, and further south again,
French armies are active. From one end
of the line to the other, therefore, it may
be said that a constant pressure is being
maintained on the German positions. The
cables which are coming to hand
reporting progress are more encouraging
than they have been for some time past.

The French have pushed their line for-
ward to a natural front formed by the
Jansbeek and Broenbeek rivers, and the
Les Lissas redoubt—constructed of steel
and concrete, which held up the advance
for several days, has been shelled into
submission. We have consolidated our
hold on the high ground round Lange-
marck, which is regarded as the key to
the whole defence position of Northern
Belgium; and although Lens has not yet
fallen we dominate the eastern ap-
proaches of the town and our guns can
now render communication difficult
"almost to the point of being impos-
sible." The Germans, says a recent
message, are in a salient so small that it
is out of the question for them to group
any artillery within it, and the Oppy-
Maricour line, which is the first regular
defensive system beyond Lens, is within
easy reach of our new positions. Even
the Brocourt-Queant line, forming a
sector of the Hindenburg line, comes, we
are told, well within range of our heavy
guns. We may, it seems, confidently
expect the fall of Lens within a reason-
ably short time, and it is anticipated
that its capture will lead to extensive
changes on that particular section of the
battle-front. REUTER'S correspondent
appears to think that the day of the
regular trench system of fighting has
passed, and that our troops are now most
likely to be met with loose, scattered
resistance, which will take advantage of
every hole and corner for the develop-
ment of machine-gun and sniping posts.
There is no doubt that constant and im-
portant progress is being made, and if
we have successfully overcome barriers
which were regarded by the defenders as
"impregnable," there is no reason to fear
the results of fighting in the open.

Captain S. Mead, R.G.A., a former
Instructor of Gunnery in Hongkong, has
been promoted Major.

Captain C. V. S. Skrimshire, who was
Adjutant to the local Volunteers at the
outbreak of war, has been promoted
Major.

Lieut.-Colonel I. B. F. Currie, R.G.A.,
who left here for home a short time ago,
being then a Temp., Lieut.-Colonel, has
been promoted substantive Lieut.-Colonel.

Sentence of twelve months' hard labour
was passed upon a Chinese by the Chief
Justice at yesterday's Criminal Sessions,
for throwing corrosive fluid over a girl
at Yau-mati on July 3rd.

At the Hongkong Criminal Sessions
yesterday, three Chinese who were charged
with returning from banishment were
each sentenced, by the Chief Justice, to
three years' hard labour.

The weekly religious meeting of the
Helena May Institute will be held to-day
(Tuesday) at 5 p.m., and will be con-
ducted by the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt,
C.F. The meeting is open to all women.

Major C. G. Pritchard, D.S.O., who
was in Command of the 98th Company,
R.G.A., at the commencement of hostil-
ties, has been promoted Lieut.-Colonel.
He has held the appointment of Temp.
Lieut.-Colonel for some time.

Mr. E. L. Stainfield, a clerk at the
Hongkong Supreme Court, was bathing
at the North Point beach on Sunday
morning and whilst he was in the water
some person entered the bath and stole a
pair of gold sleeve links, valued
at \$12.

During the week ending August 18th,
there was a fatal Chinese case of
diphtheria in the Colony. In the same
period there were nine cases of enteric
fever (one British and the rest Chinese),
four of which proved fatal. There was
also a fatal Chinese case of puerperal
fever.

When a Chinese went aboard the s.s.
"Amphion" on Sunday he was searched by
one of the ship's guard, and tied round
his neck was a flat tin, which was found
to contain six tins of prepared opium.
The man was charged before Mr. J. R.
Wood, at the Police Court yesterday, and
was fined \$500, or six months' hard
labour.

The coxswain of the *Tai On* steam ferry
lunch, running from Hongkong to Sham
Shui Po, has reported to the Police that,
owing to the wash of his boat, a small
sampan, in which were a woman and two
children, capsized. He went to their
rescue and succeeded in picking up the
woman and one child, but a four-year-
old child was drowned. The body has
not been recovered.

The Hon. Rufus H. Thayer, former
Judge of the United States Court for
China, died at Kingston, New York, on
July 12th, several hours after an apoplec-
tic seizure. Judge Thayer and Mrs.
Thayer made a host of friends in Shang-
hai and other ports in the Far East
during their residence here, and there
were general expressions of regret when
he retired in 1913. At the time of his
death Judge Thayer was serving as a
member of the Schoharie-Shandaken Con-
demnation Commission.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI
SAX PO."]

SHANGHAI, August 19th.

The King of England has wired Pre-
sident Feng Ku-chang to congratulate
him on China's declaration of war.

The President replied on behalf of the
Cabinet.

SIKH TEMPLE WAR
SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(CONTINUED.)

Sudda Singh	10.00
Surrain Singh, A.S. Watson	10.00
Warehouse	10.00
Jowala Singh, H.K. Club	5.00
Sunder Singh, Race Course	5.00
Gujar Singh, Cement Factory	5.00
Banta Singh	3.00
Nadhan Singh	3.00
Hukan Singh	2.00
Jhanda Singh	2.00
Roor Singh, 9, Seymour Road	2.00
Banta Singh, Soap Factory	1.00
Dal Singh	1.00
Last list	512.00
Total	\$561.00

THE WAR.

OFFENSIVE DEVELOPING.

HEAVY GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

GERMANY AND BRITAIN'S FOOD.

POPE AND PEACE.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH LINE ADVANCED.

SOME GOOD CAPTURES.

LONDON, August 20th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—As a result of a minor operation in the neighbourhood of Ypres and the Poel Capelle Road, our line was advanced to a depth of 500 yards, on a frontage of a mile.

We captured all our objectives, including a series of strongly fortified farms. The enemy's losses were considerable: ours were very slight. Thursday's prisoners, taken north-eastward of Ypres, total 2,114.

We brought down three aeroplanes and drove down four. Eight of ours are missing.

VIOLENT GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

NEW DEFENCE METHODS.

LONDON, August 20th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters writes:—Fifteen determined counter-attacks have up to the present been launched against Boishage, Boishage, Citestville and facing Citestheodore, all of the same scale of violence. This makes it abundantly clear that the enemy regards the Canadian success as a most serious blow.

The Germans are employing new methods of defence in Flanders, having evidently come to the conclusion that dug-outs in trenches are mere mantraps, under the intensity of our fire. They are experiencing great difficulty in developing their scheme of connecting shell-holes by underground passages, because it is almost impossible to have anywhere hereabouts without soon striking water. The correspondent opines that the amazing growth of artillery has killed static warfare, as expressed by regular and heavily wired trench lines.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

FEARFUL GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, August 20th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters writes:—I am told that in no fighting in which Dominion troops have yet participated has there been more furious hand-to-hand fighting, and consequently, such extensive use of the bayonet.

The first big counter-attack began on Wednesday afternoon. It has been already described how the 4th Division of Prussian Guards, marching across in column of fours before deploying, were caught under a machine-gun barrage and were all but wiped out. Whilst this was happening more German Guards were launched from Cite St. Auguste. The first wave was mown down by machine-gun fire. The second, though it got nearer our positions, was similarly dealt with. The third approached within seventy yards of the Canadians before it broke and melted away.

FURIOUS FIGHTING.

MUCH ENEMY ACTIVITY AROUND LENS.

LONDON, August 20th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters writes:—Furious fighting is progressing intermittently against our new positions around Lens. The lull leaves the gallant Canadians in possession of all they took. It is now known that the high German Command has ordered the recapture, all costs, of Hill 70, which so dominates the eastern side of Lens that without it the place can never be comfortable. We securely hold it. The Hunns have been attacking with gas-shells, *Flammenwerfer* rifle-grenades and bombs massed infantry waves being backed with intense artillery barrages. The Canadians are resisting with boiling oil-drum, gas-shells, hand-grenades and machine-guns, and last but not least, the bayonet. The artillery has given magnificent support.

HEAVY ARTILLERYING.

FRENCH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

PARIS, August 20th.

A *communiqué* says:—The artillery struggle has assumed marked activity in the region of Braye and Cerny and on both banks of the Meuse, especially the Bezouvaux sector. Rheims received 800 shells. A civilian was wounded.

Airmen brought down eleven German aeroplanes afloat or completely destroyed. They also forced six to land seriously damaged. Our aeroplanes bombarded the railway stations of Dun Sur Meuse, Cortemarck, Thouront, Lichtervelde, Ostend, Cambrai (where a fire broke out at hutments in the forest), and Houtulst, and munition dumps at Bayheville.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

ARTIFICIAL FOG AND "TANKS."

LONDON, August 20th.

A wireless German official message says:—Southward of Langemark the enemy attacked, using "tanks" enveloped with artificial fog. After an initial penetration the enemy was everywhere repulsed. There has been the most intense artillerying at La Bassee Canal, at Lens and southward of the Scarpe. We brought down nineteen aeroplanes.

EARLIER CABLES.

A *communiqué* states:—There has been somewhat great artillery activity in the regions of the Vaucloire and California plateaux and on both banks of the Meuse.

ENEMY ATTACKS FAIL.

LONDON, August 19th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Two enemy attacks were delivered this morning to the east of Loos and in the neighbourhood of Bois Hugo. Our barrage and machine-guns drove back the first attack, while the enemy, supported by *flammenwerfer*, failed in his second attack. Twelve German aeroplanes were brought down and eighteen driven down. Twelve of ours are missing.

GOOD WORK BY FRENCH.

LONDON, August 19th.

Reuter's special correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on the 18th instant, says:—The French last night completed the pushing of their lines forward to the natural front formed by the Jansbeck and Broenbeck Rivers. Two strong German redoubts at Les Lillas and Mondovi Farm, which had held out against French attacks since Thursday, were finally shelled into submission and the French were able to complete the conquest of the territory to the south of the rivers. The correspondent describes Les Lillas as a concrete and steel fortification, heavily armed with machine-guns and almost impregnable to infantry attack. The French on Thursday moved forward on either side and left it in a pocket. It was only when heavy artillery was concentrated on the position that the German garrison surrendered. The morale of the French troops continues at a very high pitch, and a feeling of the greatest optimism prevails.

BRITISH CLOSING IN.

LONDON, August 17th.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters in France telegraphs regarding the situation at Lens as follows: We dominate the eastern approaches to the town, and our guns can render communication difficult almost to the point of being impossible. The Germans are now in a salient which is so small that it is out of the question for them to group any artillery within it. The Oppy-Maricourt line, which is the first regular defensive system beyond Lens, is within easy range and comfortable observation from our new positions. Even the Drocourt-Queant line, forming a sector of the Hindenburg Line, comes well within the range of our heavy guns. The battle of Langemarck has resulted in much improving our position along the higher ground forming the key to the whole defensive system in Northern Belgium. The Germans are hurrying up masses of troops and guns to try to arrest our advance. Prisoners state that new batteries are constantly arriving, but they also admit that the destructive work of our heavy guns has knocked out many. It would appear that the day of the regular trench system has passed. What our troops are now most likely to have to overcome is a loose and scattered resistance taking advantage of every hole and corner to develop machine-gun and sniping posts.

GERMAN METHODS.

LONDON, August 19th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have captured trenches in the neighbourhood of Guillemont farm, to the south-east of Epehy, and raided positions to the south-west of Havrincourt. We inflicted heavy casualties. Enemy aircraft on Thursday and Friday nights bombed British casualty clearing stations, killing ten wounded German prisoners and re-wounding nine other Germans.

FUTILE ENEMY EFFORTS.

PARIS, August 19th.

A *communiqué* states:—There is lively artillery duelling on both banks of the Meuse. In Bois de Pretre, east of Badon Villers, and north of these places consecutive enemy attacks were repelled with appreciable losses.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KAISER AND HIS FLEET.

COPENHAGEN, August 20th.

A German official message says that the Kaiser has visited Wilhelmssøen, where he saw the North Sea and Heligoland Fleets.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 20th.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—The Italians attacked in the coastal territory of Isonzo, which has belonged to Austria for centuries.

After the strongest artillery preparation, lasting a day and a half, the enemy infantry advanced this morning between Mrzlivrh and the sea.

A most bitter struggle is raging in almost all sectors on a sixty kilometre front.

Reports received are entirely favourable to us.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, August 19th.

A wireless Russian official message states:—We repulsed attacks south-west of Narotch Lake and south of Grozezi, in the direction of Oena, in the region of Slonik.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LABOUR TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.

DEALING WITH DISCONTENTED RAILWAYMEN.

LONDON, August 20th.

Sir A. Stanley met the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen to-day, and repeated the pledge which he gave yesterday, that the Government control over the railways would continue for a period after the war. Immediately hostilities ceased the men's demand for a shorter day could be advanced, and the Government would give it sympathetic consideration.

After an interview, the Secretary of the Society said the situation had not changed. Mr. Thomas, M.P., secretary of the more important National Union of Railwaymen, is still confident that they will refuse to support the strikers.

SIAM AND THE WAR.

ACTION IN BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, August 20th.

The seizure of all property in Germany belonging to the kingdom of Siam or Siamese subjects has been officially announced in Berlin.

ANGLO-FRENCH CONGRATULATIONS.

PARIS, August 20th.

His Majesty King George sent a birthday telegram to M. Poincaré, hoping that France, at no distant date, would have the satisfaction of gathering the fruits of her magnificent efforts for the cause uniting it with Britain.

M. Poincaré replied congratulating His Majesty on the magnificent successes of the British army.

POPE AND PEACE.

RUSSIA REJECTS PROPOSALS.

PETROGRAD, August 20th.

The Russian press rejects the Pope's peace proposals, declaring that such a peace, leaving the Central Powers unimpaired, would bring a new and intense period of armaments.

TRAM SMASH AT DOVER.

MANY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, August 20th.

Ten persons were killed and forty injured in a runaway tram accident at Dover.

NEW U. S. BOND ISSUE.

WASHINGTON, August 19th.

The Secretary of the Treasury has definitely proposed a bond issue of seven and-a-half billion dollars, of which four billions will be loaned to the Allies.

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

AMSTERDAM, August 19th.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech on the 16th instant seems to have vastly impressed German circles. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* declares that no intelligent man in Germany ever asserted that Britain could be subdued by starvation. It points out that Herr Hoffmeyer's statements are exactly contrary to Mr. Lloyd George's and says that only when the history of the war is written can final judgment be pronounced. This is most interesting, as it shows that the Germans are beginning to doubt the official statements regarding submarine, which have hitherto been regarded as gospel.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says the Italian Press contrasts Mr. Lloyd George's calmness with the nervousness of the Central Powers' statesmen who snatch at any peace proposals like a drowning man clutching a straw.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN ENGLAND.

MOVEMENT BY SECTION OF RAILWAYMEN.

LONDON, August 19th.

The Board of Trade issues a lengthy statement regarding the crisis which has arisen owing to the threat of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen to strike immediately for recognition of an eight-hour day. The movement is limited to this organisation and does not affect the National Union of Railwaymen with its 400,000 membership, which recognises that this particular movement is intended simply to establish a special privilege for selected grades of railwaymen and not to benefit railwaymen as a whole. The Board of Trade, as representing the Government, has been unable to concede an eight-hour day. It had been pointed out that the inability to make the concession arises primarily from the impossibility of finding extra labour to work the railways which the acceptance of this demand would involve. The Board of Trade regrets that a small section of the railwaymen are apparently determined to break away from the loyal body which up to the present has maintained on the railways, but believes that the great majority of railwaymen will refuse to take any steps to jeopardise the successful prosecution of the war. Sir Albert Stanley intimates that he will be available on Sunday, should the men desire to see him.

STRIKE FORBIDDEN.

LONDON, August 19th.

A proclamation has been issued forbidding the strike of engine drivers and firemen, and making it illegal to apply Union funds for the purpose of strike pay.

RUSSIA'S DETERMINATION.

LONDON, August 19th.

M. Kerensky, replying to Mr. Lloyd George's war anniversary message, says Russia will use all her efforts to surmount her difficulties, and, in close union with her Allies, secure a lasting peace and the triumph of justice.

THE POPE AND PEACE.

TO BE DISCUSSED BY REICHTAG COMMITTEE.

AMSTERDAM, August 19th.

A Reichstag Main Committee meeting will be held on Monday, at which, according to a Berlin newspaper, the Pope's appeal will be exhaustively discussed. Dr. Michaelis has gone to Belgium, but returns for the meeting.

LABOUR UNREST IN GERMANY.

KRUPPS' WORKMEN ON STRIKE.

AMSTERDAM, August 19th.

The *Lokal-Anzeiger* says several hundred workmen at Krupp's works at Magdeburg have struck owing to the arrest of one of their leaders who is charged with distributing strike handbills.

SIR ERIC GEDDES, K.C.B.

LONDON, August 19th.

The Press Bureau announces that Sir Eric C. Geddes has been given the K.C.B. decoration in recognition of war services.

GERMAN AEROPLANES IN HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, August 19th.

Two German aeroplanes, each containing two occupants, came down near Winschoten. One was on fire and the other was shot down by Dutch soldiers. The occupants were uninjured.

WHEAT SHORTAGE.

WASHINGTON, August 19th.

The Food Administration announces that the American supply of wheat is 400,000,000 bushels below the requirements of the Allies and neutrals, but there is a large surplus of other cereals. It therefore recommends that Americans consume less wheat and more of the other cereals.

SILVER.

LONDON, August 19th.

Silver is firm.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The Bill which aims at making every male of British race in this Colony a soldier for the rest of his life will come up for second reading next Friday, and those who have any criticisms to offer would be well advised to make the most of the opportunity before it passes. I have been very much surprised that, in view of the far-reaching effects of this measure, the Press has not been deluged with correspondence. What is the reason for this absence of comment? Certainly, if one may judge by the conversation that one overhears, it is not lack of interest. It may, of course, be a feeling of confidence that the Press and the unofficial members of the Legislative Council have said, or will say, all that is necessary, but there is always the danger, in such a case, that the Government may gain the impression that the objections raised are largely academic and have no substantial body of opinion behind them.

Personally, I am inclined to think that apart from the apinence encouraged by our patriarchal form of Government, a vague fear inspired by the frequent allusions to the Army Act, during the past two or three years is largely responsible for the reluctance to express opinions publicly in writing. Members of the Volunteer Force have told me that they have been given to understand that they run grave risks by communicating with the Press upon any matters relating to the Service. For discussing a matter of public policy, however, such as that now under consideration I do not suppose they are likely to be shot at dawn. If they have any fear, however, they can seek shelter under a *nom de plume* (always, of course, enclosing their names as a guarantee of good faith) and then, if the letter is inserted, it will be, in popular parlance, the Editor's funeral. There remains the alternative of making representations direct to the unofficial members of Council.

The scheme, as outlined so far, contains, on the face of it, little to which exception can be taken. The age for exemption (fifty-five) is very high, especially in a tropical climate, but now that a modified form of training has been promised for those over fifty years of age there is, perhaps, no reason why grandfathers should not be called upon to perform such service as they may be able to perform during the war. Upon young able-bodied men the demands are not unduly onerous, though I have heard it suggested that hitherto the musketry course has sometimes been unnecessarily protracted owing to lack of proper management.

The real objection to the Bill, however, is that it leaves so many loopholes for alterations, and that its operation is not limited to the duration of the war and (say) six months afterwards but is intended to be permanent. While the desirability will be generally recognised of training every man so that he may be able to defend his country in case of need, that is a very different thing from compulsory life-long military service with the Army Act suspended over-head like the sword of Damocles. Such a drastic measure has never yet been attempted even in Germany, the temple of militarism. It is the more curious that the Government of Hongkong should commit itself to such a policy after refusing even to entertain the idea of suppressing Enemy Trade Marks or of excluding the Germans after the war on the ground that the time was inopportune for discussing such questions and that issues were involved with which only the Imperial Authorities were competent to deal. If it was wrong to give a lead then why is it right now?

In order to show their sympathy, in a practical manner, with the Services in the hardship they are suffering on account of the high exchange value of the dollar, several civilians have, I understand, resigned their positions as Censors in favour of Service men.

The replies given to the Hon. Mr. Pollock at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, relative to the Praya East, dispel any hopes which may have been entertained that this evil-smelling part of the foreshore will be dealt with in such a way that our olfactory nerves will not be unduly excited whenever we pass through this district even at high speed. It seems that a sum of \$20,000 is necessary to bring about anything effective in the nature of a remedy, and, money being tight—after the purchase of "Lysholt" and the recent distribution of *cushawras*, I presume—the Government cannot see its way to effect an improvement which would be a boon to the Colony at large. The figures quoted by Mr. Pollock as to the discharges over the foreshore (337), though contradicted, were the same as given in reply to Mr. Alabaster's question at a meeting of the Sanitary Board about a month ago, and, to a layman, it seems astounding that such a condition of things should be tolerated in a Colony with any claims to be up-to-date. Until, however, the Government can see its way clear to spend the money necessary for providing a proper outfall, the Praya East foreshore will continue to assist the Colony to retain its description of a "dark green smelt." In the meantime it seems very desirable that the Chinese should forego their common law right of delving for shell-fish along this part of the beach.

Probably none of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council has been along the Tai Po Road recently, or someone would assuredly have endorsed the Colonial Secretary's allusion to the improvements which have been effected lately to this very popular highway. The change being made are really remarkable. Hills have been cut through and new roads laid on, and dangerous turnings along old roads have been completely altered. In a few months' time the road will be ideal for motoring, if only the country people can be induced to restrain their cows from roaming at large.

Is the large sun hat affected by the coolie an obstruction when the wearer walks along the pavement? This question had to be decided by Mr. Dyer Ball at the Hongkong Magistracy a few days ago, and his sympathies clearly leaned towards the wearers of this form of head gear because they have "to dodge about to avoid every one else." In future, perhaps, they will save themselves the trouble of doing this. The case was brought forward, I understand, as a test case; many complaints having been received from people who have been "ruck in the face with the hard brims of hats."

CHINA'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The following is the text of the proclamation signed by the President and counter-signed by all the members of the Cabinet:—

"On February 9th we addressed a protest to the German Government against the policy of submarine warfare inaugurated by Germany, which was considered by this Government to be contrary to International Law and impairing neutral lives and property, and we declared, in that protest, that, if it was ineffectual, we would be constrained, much to our regret, to sever diplomatic relations with Germany."

"Contrary to expectations, however, no modification was made in Germany's submarine policy after the lodging of our protest. On the contrary, the number of neutral vessels and belligerent merchantmen destroyed in an indiscriminate manner was daily increasing and the Chinese lives lost were numerous."

"Under such circumstances, we might yet remain indifferent and endure suffering with the meagre hope of preserving temporary peace, but in so doing we would never be able to satisfy our people, who are attached to righteousness and sensible to disgrace, nor would we justify ourselves before our sister States, who had acted without hesitation in obedience to the dictates of their sense of duty."

"Both here as well as among the friendly Powers the cause of indignation was the same and among the people of this country there could be found no difference of opinion."

"This Government, therefore, being compelled to consider its protest ineffectual, notified the German Government on March 14th of the severance of diplomatic relations and at the same time the events taking place from the beginning till that time were announced for general information of the public."

"What we have desired is peace, what we have respected is International Law and what we have to protect are the lives and property of our people."

AUSTRIA EQUALLY TO BLAME.

"As we originally had no other grave causes for enmity against Germany, the German Government, if it had manifested repentance for the deplorable consequences resulting from its policy, might still be expected to modify that policy in view of the common indignation of the whole world. That was what we eagerly desired and that was the reason why we felt reluctant to treat Germany as a common enemy. Nevertheless, during the five months following the severance of diplomatic relations, the submarine attacks continued in operation as vigorously as before."

"It was not Germany alone but Austria-Hungary as well which adopted and pursued this policy without abatement."

NOT ONLY HAS INTERNATIONAL LAW BEEN VIOLATED BUT ALSO OUR PEOPLE ARE SUFFERING INJURY AND LOSS.

"Our very sincere hope of bringing about a better state of affairs is now shattered, and therefore, it is hereby declared, a state of war exists against Germany as well as against Austria-Hungary, commencing from 10 o'clock on the 14th day of the 8th month of the 6th year of the Republic of China."

"In consequence thereof all Treaties, Agreements and Conventions concluded between China and Germany and Austria-Hungary, as well as such parts of the International Protocols and International Agreements concerning the relations between China and Germany and Austria-Hungary, in conformity with the Law of Nations and international practice, are abrogated."

"This Government, however, will respect the Hague Conventions and international agreements respecting the humane conduct of war."

EXHORTATION TO UNITY.

"The chief object of our declaration of war is to put an end to the calamities of war and hasten the restoration of peace, which it is hoped our people will fully appreciate."

"In view of the fact, however, that our people have not yet recovered from the sufferings due to the recent political disturbances and calamity again befalls us in the breaking out of the present war, the President of this Republic, cannot help having profound sympathy for our people when I take into consideration their further suffering. I would never resort to this step of striving for the existence of our nation unless and until I, considering it could no longer be avoided, was finally forced to this momentous decision."

"I cannot bear to think that through us the dignity of International Law should be impaired or our position in the Family of Nations should be undermined or the restoration to the world of peace and happiness should be retarded."

"It is therefore hoped that all our people will exert themselves to the utmost in these hours of hardship with a view to maintaining and strengthening the existence of the Chinese Republic so that we may establish ourselves amidst the Family of Nations and share with them the happiness and benefits to be derived from them."

completely disappeared. In a few months' time the road will be ideal for motoring, if only the country people can be induced to restrain their cows from roaming at large.

Is the large sun hat affected by the coolie an obstruction when the wearer walks along the pavement? This question had to be decided by Mr. Dyer Ball at the Hongkong Magistracy a few days ago, and his sympathies clearly leaned towards the wearers of this form of head gear because they have "to dodge about to avoid every one else." In future, perhaps, they will save themselves the trouble of doing this. The case was brought forward, I understand, as a test case; many complaints having been received from people who have been "ruck in the face with the hard brims of hats."

RODERICK RANDOM.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried out through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

to
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 21st Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 21st Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 26th Aug., 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KAIPOK"	On 26th Aug., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIGAI and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHO"	On 28th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 28th Aug., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 24th Aug., at Noon.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 28th Aug., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Rials Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMER	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,
CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	SADO MARU	(SATURDAY, 25th Aug., at Noon.
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI	Capt. Shiohse	12,500
MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUKA MARU	(WED'AY, 12th Sept., at Noon.
SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	Capt. Noma	12,500

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	(FRIDAY, 14th Sept., at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Takeda	9,600

BENTEN MARU	(WED'AY, 29th Aug.
Capt. Yamamoto	8,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU	(SUNDAY, 2nd Sept., at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Cope	16,000

HIRANO MARU	(SATURDAY, 15th Sept., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Fraser	16,000

FUSHIMI MARU	(SATURDAY, 15th Sept., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Iriawa	21,000

TAISHO MARU	(WED'AY, 22nd Aug.
Capt. Ogawa	8,000

ASAKI MARU	(SATURDAY, 25th Aug.
Capt. Kozaka	8,000

PENANG MARU	(SATURDAY, 1st Sept.
Capt. Kuzubiki	10,000

TOTOMI MARU	(SATURDAY, 8th Sept.
Capt. Kamada	8,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO,
PANAMA and COLON.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos 222 and 233

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
K. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR. 25th Aug., 10.30 A.M.
SHINYU MARU	24,000	FRI. 1st Sept., 7th Sept.
PERIA MARU	9,000	SATUR. 2nd Sept.
KORAI MARU	18,000	FRI. 5th Sept.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON. 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	23,000	FRI. 26th Oct.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO,
SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA
AND IQUIQUE
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong,
Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez,
Port Said, Marseilles.

A STEAMER will sail for Saigon Direct on or about Aug.
Taking Passengers and Cargo.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

[FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00]

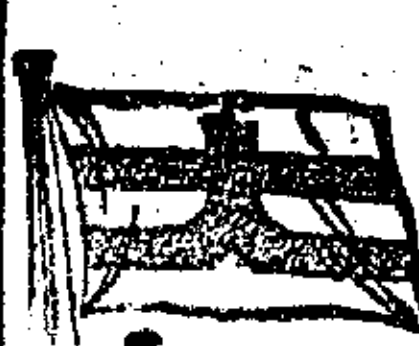
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Return Tickets to Europe available two years

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG;
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY, 28th Aug., at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	FRIDAY, 14th Sept., at Noon.
"HAWAII MARU"	WED'AY, 25th Sept., at Noon.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Mesasa. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

"JOSHIN MARU"	FRIDAY, 24th Aug., at 10 A.M.
"KAJO MARU"	THURSDAY, 24th Aug., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be at hand.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 745.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY!

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

150 BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKET.

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

